

The Ploughman.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JAN. 12, 1884.

Editor's Note: Persons desiring a change in the address of their paper must state where the paper has been sent as well as the new direction.

THE CITY OF BOSTON.

In his address to the new City Council on Monday noon, on the occasion of the organization of the new City Government, Mayor Martin congratulates the community on the fact that the people, "irrespective of party, have again, in an unmistakable manner, pronounced against the pernicious theory that the City Government should be administered upon a partisan basis or in the interests of any political party." He advises the Council that it is their common duty "to apply the same rule to the transfer of power as that which would be applied to the transfer of power to the State, or to the business of any corporation with which they might be connected." On the 31st of December last, the gross debt of the City was \$24,544,123.00, an increase of \$1,438,546.00 during the year. The net indebtedness increased \$930,610.00 in the same time.

A portion of Gov. Robinson's message to the Legislature is devoted to the claims of the agricultural interests of the State, and is therefore deserving of the special attention of the farmers. Remarking that the farmers of the State had had a fairly prosperous year, His Excellency observes that they are always hard pressed by outside competition. They are said to be more practical and enterprising a paper on the subject to the Ploughman readers everywhere.

Boston organized its new annual City Government this week.

The proposal is made to abrogate the commercial reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands.

It is now concluded in the "court" circle at Washington, that the President recognizes the wife of the Speaker as "the first lady in the land."

The Webster Historical Society is to hold its annual meeting on Friday afternoon next, the 18th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the Old South Meeting-House.

France has made an apology to Germany because a French iron clad admitted to the fleet of the Crown Prince in the Gulf of Lyons recently.

It has at length been satisfactorily ascertained that the Florida Everglades, from Lake Okeechobee to Cape Sable are without value for purposes of cultivation.

A diminished export trade in breadstuffs as well as cotton, is expected for the present, owing to declining prices and the hope of buyers to purchase at still lower ones.

The Franklin Typographical Society of Boston has attained its sixtieth year, and last Saturday evening held its annual meeting and elected officers for the ensuing year.

The Hanover street Bethel Temperance Meeting in this city, celebrated its fortieth anniversary last Sunday. It claims to be the oldest temperance organization in New England.

The Massachusetts Executive Council voted last Saturday, to oppose the receiver-ship application for the New York and New England Railroad, through the Attorney General.

destructive fires, with loss of life, are reported from all parts of the country. The total losses by fire throughout the country are, as yet, estimated to be fully 100 millions of dollars.

A Roman Catholic convent, named the Institute of the Immaculate Conception, was burned to the ground on Saturday night, and twenty-seven of the inmates, young girls, perished in the flames.

It is rumored in London by way of Paris that the Marquis Tseng, Chinese Ambassador to France will propose to France the mediation of either England or the United States in the Tonquin question.

The iron and steel industries in Pennsylvania are to be showing many signs of reviving animation, which is an acceptable statement to others even than those connected with such highly important interests.

Thirty freight cars on the Boston and Albany Railroad have recently been equipped with Lincoln's patent feeding arrangements for live stock, by the use of which cattle can be transported from Chicago to Boston in forty hours.

THE PRESIDENT ON OUR FORESTS.

The President again called the attention of Congress, in his recent annual message, to the necessity of appropriate legislation for the protection of the forests of the United States, still remaining under the public domain.

His excellency, in his speech, at a higher value than a similar one year ago, on account of his extended observation of the forests in the extreme western portion of the country during the past summer. The havoc of fire in the vast reaches of wood territory he has seen, eye witness, and he must have become convincingly impressed with the fact that the work of destruction cannot be fully repaired in a century. He has likewise had an opportunity to note the important fact that there are vast tracts suitable for agricultural operations, which await only the application of a system of irrigation whose resources are stored in the forests, the crown of distant mountains. For these full sufficient reasons the recommendation contained in his annual message is entitled to unusual weight and consideration.

The message especially calls the attention of Congress to that region in Northern Montana, lying near the northern boundary of the United States, which is traversed by the different ranges of the Rocky Mountains, and where are to be found important tributaries of three such great rivers as the Missouri, the Columbia, and the Saskatchewan.

This has aptly been styled the "dome of our continent," so extensive a watershed is it; and here is said to be stored up as a vast reservoir of waters that are capable of covering the immense valleys of northern Montana, which are now but bare wastes, with abundant and never failing crops. It is this, however, that has given birth to his remark in his message, for a Government forest preserve. To withdraw this forest from the world would be to deprive him of no right, but rather to help make his existence in that section of the country desirable. The whole region is described as one of unexplored wildness, the savagery of the scenery surpassing that of any portion of the continent that has been even partially penetrated by man.

The forests that make of this region such an awful wild regime protection first of all against the fatal incursions of fire; and this is possible only as the Government assumes the absolute control of entire property. The President recommends that Congress should withdraw the entire region from private ownership, and establish it in a forest preserve.

It is both a wise and timely suggestion, since nothing less than this will suffice to arrest the destruction that advances with a sure step to do work wherever there is a temptation lying within the range of its vicious vision. The President deserves the hearty thanks of the people of the country for having thus officially engaged in the urgent work of forest preservation.

THE GENERAL SITUATION.

It is a time to be thoughtful over the condition in which affairs have been left generally by the year just gone, rather than depressed and disengaged. There is never to come a revival, nor indeed an outlet for the general depression of all this prolonged dulness, unless the events begin to be manifested and to multiply. The world has been the people of the State. He frankly says that the results of a single year fairly justify the adoption of the new policy which he has put into operation.

There has been no general break-down, no wide spread disaster, in consequence of these dulness in trade and general business. No great or merciful calamity has overtaken us, and only the want of an impulse of some kind to propel the machinery at a higher rate of speed is that is now going so slow. The first thing to note that is encouraging is the failing off in

production, giving the markets a chance to clear themselves for future supplies yet to be produced. Business men as well as agriculturists, however, have been very prudent. People who have been extravagant use of money have been curving and healing in. As for a panic, no body thinks of such a thing much less fears it. Time is all that is needed to bring affairs round into the right condition by silently removing all existing obstructions.

THE GOVERNOR ON AGRICULTURE.

A portion of Gov. Robinson's message to the Legislature is devoted to the claims of the agricultural interests of the State, and is therefore deserving of the special attention of the farmers. Remarking that the farmers of the State had had a fairly prosperous year, His Excellency observes that they are always hard pressed by outside competition. They are said to be more practical and just and courageous.

On the subject of sheep husbandry, the Governor most pointedly observes—"Does any one reasonably claim that our legislation has been effective toward the agricultural and domestic interest?" In his address to the Legislature, he states that the woolen industry of the State had already increased 100 per cent. and that the market price of wool is now \$40.00 per hundred pounds.

Under these favorable circumstances, it seems desirable—says the circular—that something more should be done for the great interest of Horticulture, especially for those of Pomology, which has been attacked. It is to be hoped that the State will be more extensively interested, especially by agricultural people, than by fair heritors held. It will be the concern of the Legislature to consider the agricultural and horticultural interests of the State.

It is said to be a well-known fact among horticulturists that the winter is the best season for the propagation of seedlings, and regularly wins an eye to economy, and to the health of the plants, and to the soil.

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Some Items.

All our eyes feel better when you can have a good night's sleep. All women, smallest child, and can use hop bitters with safety.

Steering around from Rhenish, or any weakness will be gone in a week.

A dangerous man made healthy by bitters and I recommend them.

Methodist Clergyman.

and the best family medicines.

Ague, and Biliousness, will

subside as soon as hop bitters

drive the paralysis and neu-

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Induces healthy with hop bitters

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working with hop bitters in each

year for the aged and infirm

change of life nothing equals

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Family "A" use of hop

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take, a great little hop bitters on

stomach or stomach gas at night,

and sleep will disappear by us-

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SHERMAN'S

URE, CURE.

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your treatment is never al-

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and often it can be seen at Dr F's Office of the Ure, Cure, &

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The Poet's Corner.

THE ARABIAN HORSE.

BY FREDERIC ALLISON TURNER.

(Founded on the above story related by Lamartine.)

Near the Turkish vicer's tent
Lies the wounded horse, his eyes are lost,
On the ground his ears are bared,
Misty with a poignant grief.

It is the morning he must be
To some pretty pony, a slave;
Doubly hard to spirit free
Such a fate, worse than the grave.

Round his limbs the leathern thongs
Press with unrelenting squalor.
How the bleeding capture longs
For a friend who ready stands.

Hark! He hears a whinnying call
From the hoofs of many steeds!
Yes, and among them all,
Xerxes' horse is here so dead.

At the savor loves his bark
Dashing on its ocean course,
Thus the fire-breath Arak
Loves his swift, swift horse.

So the captive creeps along
Painfully on hands and knees,
Drawn by yearning deep and strong,
Till once more it sted still sees.

"Ah! poor soul," weep tears she,
"what have you done to your Turks?"

Show down likest capture eyes,
All around them clatter lurks.

Nevermore shall woman bring
Pleasant draughts of canary's milk,
Nor shall hear their voices sing,
Nor shall feel their touch of silk.

Then shall never eat again
From the hollow of my hand,
Prisoned in this hostile glen
Who can hope for native land?

O'er the pathless desert sand,
Pants and coat, and shirt, and shirt,
Nor shall they know me and
Swifter than Egyptian wind.

Never shall thy noble chest,
Whither than the Jordan's foam,
Its tumultuous waters break,
As thou hast swiftest to our home.

Stay! A thought comes to my mind;
I'm a slave, but thee thou'lt find!
Thou the homeward way shall find,
Thou my wife again shalt find.

Tell her, darling of the sands,
That I am still thy master now;
Little did my children's hands
Stand within the love door."

Then he speaks, and grows the while
Through and through the goit's hard cord,
Till it yields, and it's a smile
Scars the courier's captive lord.

No the noble steel is free,
But with instant sense and fleet
There his master be dethorned
Bleeding, fetter'd at his feet.

How he bends that perfect head,
Wraps with both the chieftain's girth,
Sends the last look of life and death
Seeks the dear land of his birth.

On and on o'er deserts water
Gallop arrow-well on the horse,
All unspared, unsenton hastes
On his self-spared course.

Thus he gains his master's heart,
Bears him to his darling's eyes,
Then by weariness o'erspent,
Trembling staggers, falls and dies!

New Brunswick, N. J., Dec. 5, 1883.

—Our "Dumb Animals."

Ladies' Department.

THE MODERN
NEBUCHADNEZZAR.

Some years ago, while travelling in a remote part of Italy, I made the acquaintance of a young Englishman, who had almost become an Italian, and who might have attracted attention, had it not been for the horse which he rode. This was a most singular Arab, which he treated with an affectionate gentleness which I have never seen equalled in Europe. In fact, the confidential friend with whom I was travelling was similar to that which we sometimes observe in the case of a favorite dog.

It happened that we were both detained for a few days in a small town, on account of a brigand having been broken down by the sudden swelling of a mountain torrent, and thus we became more intimate than usual. The Arab, however, had been intensally interested in the case of my companion by long habits of loneliness.

When we were last enabled to resume our journey, he invited me to spend a few days with him at his home, a beautiful little nook on the coast of the Adriatic, which had been established for some years, employing in the cultivation of a few acres of ground and in the study of a few books, and avoiding all society, except that of an Italian gardener and his wife, of whom I have already mentioned, and of a scarcely less intelligent dog.

There are some persons who have a gift of unconsciously confounding in others, and who therefore find themselves obliged to receive confessives and accept trusts, often without even being conscious of it.

It happened that my companion had not for some years spoken to any human being, of his own, passed into my ears, before he left his remote cottage, a state strange to me. I therefore asked the readers to credit it, as I scarcely knew whether to believe it myself. All I can say is that it was told to me in a manner perfectly frank, and that I was greatly surprised, and that I could trace no symptom of dereliction for halucination in the conduct of the solitary.

He, however, intrusted to me a manuscript in which he had recorded the principal points of his story, and left it to my discretion to publish it if I thought fit. For himself, he had no desire to do so, but that had bound him to England had been so effectually severed that his identification was impossible. He was of opinion, too, that he had been the victim of circumstances similar to his own; but, though I was always partial to him, I could not help but feel sorry for him.

He had been a master, and I had been a slave; but, though I had been a master, he had not for some years spoken to any human being, though very few have survived them, and scarcely any I have known. I therefore asked him, "What do you think, therefore, that it will be best to allow him to tell his story almost in his own words?"

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